**Committee:** International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

**Topic 1**: The Environment and Space Activity

**Country**: People’s Republic of China

Topic 1 for the joint committee session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) focuses on the relationship between environmental factors and space programs. China believes in a sustainable use of resources and is open to exploring ways to make space programs safer and simultaneously more sustainable.

China’s recent investment into the development of green energy has turned China from being the largest carbon emitter, to the biggest investor into green energy. In 2015 China invested over $100 Billion, an amazing improvement from $3 billion from around 10 years ago. China currently makes up about a quarter of the global capacity for renewable power, primarily through wind power. China has the most wind power capacity, leading over the US, and the most solar power capacity leading over Germany.[[1]](#footnote-1)

China’s investment into green energy is a collaboration with efforts to better its economy. Economical environmental goals are not mutually exclusive, in fact, China believes they coexist. In order to keep their economy growing, China needs to use sustainable energy, and that creates the need for a better economy in order to have the funds to invest.[[2]](#footnote-2)

China has achieved this rapid turnaround in around five years due to 3 key steps. Firstly, the central government ordered a suspension of coal-fired power plants approvals, and ordered the delay of construction of power-plants that have already been approved. Through halting the development of these plants – China’s dominant energy source – China creates a market for competition, particularly with renewable sources. The second directive establishes a green dispatch system that guarantees renewable energy sources purchase for all of their generation, and outlines the roles and responsibilities of regulators, power plants and grid companies. Thirdly, it is required for power companies to generate at least 9 percent of their energy from non-hydro renewable sources by 2020. All of these steps incentivize companies to invest in renewable energy sources.[[3]](#footnote-3) It is because of China’s ever growing effort to increase renewable energy production that the Delegate of China concludes that incentivizing research into greener energy for rockets are a prominent issue that needs to be tackled.

Space debris is a prominent safety concern in space. Along-1 ‘The Roaming Dragon’ was one of four small satellites sent into orbit, with the purpose of complete a demonstration of space debris mitigation technology. This technology works by using a small robotic arm to launch debris pieces towards the atmosphere.[[4]](#footnote-4) Analog-1 is tasked with collecting space debris, after which ‘The Roaming Dragon’ will grab it and guide it towards a destructive re-entry into the earth’s atmosphere.[[5]](#footnote-5)

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**Committee:** International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

**Topic 3:** Space Commercialization

**Country**: People’s Republic of China

Topic 3 for the joint committee session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) focuses on the commercialization of space. China has always held a strong emphasis on the economy, and with space being the next frontier, China aims to move into commercialization as soon as possible.

Since China was not allowed to partner on the International Space Station (ISS) back in 2011, China developed plans for its own space station. In partnership with UNOOSA, the China National Space Administration (CSNA) will provide the United Nations Platform for Space Based Information for Disaster management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) with access to Earth observation from Chinese satellites. The partnership supports UNOOSA providing worldwide towards disaster management, disaster rick reduction or environmental monitoring.[[6]](#footnote-6)

"This is an exciting opportunity to further build the space capacity of developing countries and increase understanding of the benefits space can bring to humankind, including for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. My Office and I are looking forward to working with CMSA on these initiatives," said UNOOSA Director Simonetta Di Pippo.[[7]](#footnote-7)

On September 14th China launched its Gaofen-9 – a remote sensing satellite which produces an image of the weather globally, 24/7. The Gaofen satellites are part of the China High resolution Earth Observation Systems (CHEOS).[[8]](#footnote-8)

Expace is a commercial space launch company which will be the leading of the commercialization of space in China. Expace is currently planning a commercial space park which would host rocket launches for tourists. Another commercial investor into space themed parks is the Kuang Chi Group invested $1.5 Billion into the park, and aims to provide tourists with a 3 hours flight in a high altitude balloon. These airships could also be used as communications nodes in the case of satellite network fail. Another commercial expenditure is the world’s largest single stage spaceplane developed by The China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technologies (CALT) a private company.[[9]](#footnote-9)

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